Vicia Faba, L. s
" hirsuta, Koch, o
" tetrasperma, Loisel. o
Œnothera sinuata, L. o
*Mentzelia* sp. s
Coriandrum sativum, L. o
Cuninum cyminum, L. r
Fœniculum vulgare, Gærtn. o
Pimpinella Anisum, L. r
Scandix Pecten, L. r
Galium aparine, L. r
* " Mollugo, L. r
*Crupina vulgaris*, Pers? r
*Scabiosa Columbaria*, L. e
Acanthospermum xanthioides, DC. s
Ambrosia trifida, L. r
Anthemis arvensis, L. f
" nobilis, L. o
" tinctoria, L. o
Artemisia annua, L. s
" biennis, Willd. e
Bidens bipinnata, L. o
*Carduus acanthoides*, L. s
*Carthamus tinctorius*, L. s
*Centaurea Americana*, Nutt. s
" calcitrapa, L. r
" cyanus, L. o
**Cotula coronopifolia*, L. e
Eclipta alba, r
Gaillardia sp.
Galinsoga parviflora, e
Helenium tenuifolium, Nutt. s
Mercurialis annua, L. r
Parietaria diffusa, Koch, s
Urtica urens, L. s
*Agrostis australis*, L. s
" Spica-venti, L. r
Alopecurus agrestis, L. r
*Bouteloua Humboldtiana*, Griseb. s
Briza maxima, L. s
*Bromus brizæformis*, s
" *maximus*, Desf, s
" mollis, L. r
" *patulus*, Koch, s
" sterilis, L. s
" tectorum, L. f
Cenchrus tribuloides
*Chloris alba*, Presl. s
Cynodon Dactylon, Pers. r
Eragrostis poæoides, Beauv., var. megastachya, e
" Purshii, Schrad. e
Festuca Myurus, L. r
" rigida, Kunth, s
Hordeum maritimum, With. s
" murinum, L. r
" pratense, Huds. s
Lappago racemosa, Willd. s
Panicum miliaceum, L. f
*Phleum tenue*, Schrad. s
Polypogon Monspeliense, Desf. r
Sorghum Halapense, Pers. s
" saccharatum, L. s

—Chas. E. Perkins, *Somerville, Mass.*

## GENERAL NOTES.

Lindley's Introduction to Botany.—It must have been Lindley's *Introduction to the Natural System of Botany*, which Dr. Torrey admired in 1831. This was issued in England in 1830. Lindley's *Introduction to Botany* was not issued till 1832.—T. M.

Bentham and Hooker's Genera Plantarum.—Part 2 of Vol. III, completing the work, is nearly ready for publication. Those who wish to obtain this part, like the preceding, at trade price, through us, will please to send a notification to that effect to The Curator of the Harvard University Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass., without delay.—A. Gray.

The trade price in London for the new part is £1.4.0.

**Gonolobus Shortii**, *G. obliquus*, var. *Shortii*, differs from *G. obliquus* in corolla-lobes more broadly ligulate and obtuse, dark-purple; stamineal crown with about 10-dentate margin, the longer teeth thinnish and narrower, from emarginate to 2-parted, the alternate broader ones thickish and more or less fleshy-appendaged within.—I wish to call attention to this on the part of botanists who may reside in, or may visit the district it inhabits. Dr. Short collected it near Lexington, Kentucky, and noted that the blossoms had the scent of those of *Calycanthus*, as also they have a similar color. The specimen I had to examine was greatly injured; else I might at the first have detected the characters which clearly distinguish it from *G. obliquus*, and associate it rather with *G. Carolinensis*. Dr. Chapman has collected it near Rome, Georgia (where *G. obliquus* also grows), and has furnished good flowering specimens. The fruit is still a desideratum.—A. GRAY.

**The Stigma of Catalpa.**—At p. 171, this volume, it is noted that at Lansing, Mich., the flattened lobes of the stigma in *Catalpa speciosa* "close in a few seconds after they are touched, close before a bee backs out of the flower." If this observation be correctly made, it will afford another character by which this species may be distinguished from *C. bignonioides*. I have timed this by the watch and never found one to be closed under 45 seconds, and half a dozen bees could enter and depart in that time. Aside from this it will be of great interest if this rapid closing in this plant should be confirmed. There are many species belonging to *Bignoniaceæ* and *Scrophulariaceæ* which have these irritable stigmatic lobes. I have timed many of them. The most rapid in my experience was the common garden *Mimulus*, but this took 15 seconds. A bee is seldom more than from 3 to 5 seconds in any of these flowers. —T. M.

**More about Rafinesque.**—As an appendix to the interesting sketch of Rafinesque, in the January number of the GAZETTE, the following excerpt from the diary of Audubon, giving an account of a visit from this "odd fish," will be relished by those who have not seen it before. Audubon at the time was living in Kentucky. He says: "I presented my learned guest to my family, and was ordering a servant to go to the boat for my friend's luggage, when he told me he had none but what he had brought on his back. He then loosened the pack of weeds which had first drawn my attention. The naturalist pulled off his shoes, and while engaged in drawing his stockings down to hide the holes in his heels, he explained that his apparel had suffered from his journey. His attire struck me as exceedingly remarkable. A long loose coat of yellow nankeen, much the worse for the many rubs it had got in its time, and stained all over with the juice of plants, hung loosely about him like a sack. A waistcoat of the same with enormous pockets, and buttoned up to the chin, reached below over a pair of tight pantaloons, the lower part of which were buttoned down to the ankles. His beard was as long as I have known my own to be during some of my peregrinations, and his lank black hair hung loosely over his shoulders. His forehead was so broad and prominent that any tyro in phrenology would instantly have

pronounced it the residence of a mind of strong powers. He requested to see my drawings, anxious to see the plants I had introduced besides the birds I had drawn. Finding a strange plant among my drawings he denied its authenticity; but on my assuring him that it grew in the neighborhood, he insisted on going off instanter to see it. When I pointed it out the naturalist lost all command over his feelings and behaved like a maniac in expressing his delight. He plucked the plants one after another, danced, hugged me in his arms, and exultingly told me he had got, not merely a new species, but a new genus. After a day's pursuit of natural history studies, the stranger was accommodated with a bedroom. We had all retired to rest; every person I imagined was in deep slumber save myself, when of a sudden I heard a great uproar in the naturalist's room. I got up and reached the place in a few moments and opened the door; when, to my astonishment, I saw my guest running naked, holding the handle of my favorite violin, the body of which he had battered against the walls in attempting to kill the bats which had entered by the open window, probably attracted by the insects flying around his candle. I stood amazed, but he continued running round and round, until he was fairly exhausted, when he begged me to procure one of the animals for him, as he felt convinced that they belonged to a "new species". Although I was convinced to the contrary, I took up the bow of my demolished Cremona, and administering a smart tap to each of the bats as it came up, soon got specimens enough. The war ended, I again bade him good night, but could not help observing the state of the room. It was strewed with plants, which had been previously arranged with care. He saw my regret for the havoc that had been created, but added that he would soon put his plants to right —after he had secured his new bats."—M. S. B.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Prof. E. J. Hill, of Englewood, Ill., gave a lecture on the "Means of Plant Dispersion" before the Chicago Microscopical Society at their January meeting.

Mr. William R. Dudley, in the *Torrey Bulletin* for January, describes, with the help of a plate, some interesting cases of adnation occurring between the berries and leaves of *Mitchella repens*.

L. Just has found that green plants cannot assimilate carbonic oxide but that it does them no harm except when its proportion in the atmosphere exceeds 10 per cent. It then prevents the formation of chlorophyll and hinders assimilation and growth.

Dr. Maxwell T. Masters has described in the *Journal of Botany* for February some new *Passifloreæ*, all from South America. A new genus, *Mitostemma*, is represented by two species, one from South Brazil and the other from British Guiana. The genus *Passiflora* receives five new species.

Mr. Joseph F. James publishes a paper on "Pitcher Plants" in the March *Naturalist*, in which he advances the idea that in *S. purpurea*